

Daily Journal.

Gov. Hicks' Proclamation.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has issued the following proclamation.

Whereas, the President of the United States, by his proclamation of the 13th of April, 1861, has called upon me, the Governor of Maryland, for four regiments, infantry or riflemen, to serve for a period of three months, the said requisition being made in the spirit and in pursuance of the law: and

Whereas, to the said requisition has been added the written assurance of the Secretary of War that said four regiments shall be detailed to serve within the limits of the State of Maryland, or for the defense of the Capital of the United States, and not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid;

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do, by this my proclamation, call upon loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services, to the extent of four regiments, as aforesaid, to serve during a period of three months within the limits of Maryland or for the defense of the Capital of the United States, to be subject, under the conditions aforesaid, to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States.

Given under my hands and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this 14th day of May, 1861.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

War is a Business.

The exploits of Gen. Butler's men in repairing engines, relaying rails, and fixing up broken bridges, seem to have gained them great eclat. But they merely illustrate the peculiar quality of modern soldiery. It is not enough now that troops be brave and daring; they must have varied skill and business aptitude. War has become a business—demanding capital, forethought, sagacity and endurance—and the business races excel at it. The Austrians, in the Italian war, showed admirable bravery, but the superior organizing tact of the French, drove them out of Lombardy. So, probably, the English would prove more than a match for the French in a long campaign. Just so, even if the numbers were equal, the trained business soldiers of the North would, and will overcome the troops of the South, made up of aristocratic, first family notions, noused to skilled labor of any kind, and of "poor whites," accustomed only to the labor of getting a living, and showing no skill at that. How can these men carry on, simultaneously, the thousand and one things which are necessary to the vigorous prosecution of a modern campaign? They will fail in war just as they do in the great enterprise of peace—as they do in building up mercantile maris, extensive manufactures, great thoroughfares, literary, scientific, and artistic excellence, and in short, communities rich, thriving and powerful.—Here is where our energies have been laid out, but now we are going to turn them into righteous war, and the same success must follow.—*Boston Journal.*

A correspondent writing from Jefferson City, Mo., on Saturday, says:

A member of the Legislature remarked that never, in the history of any State, had such tyrannical, despotic bills, taking away all rights of the people, passed, as there had been in this Assembly, since the reception of the news from St. Louis. They would disgrace even South Carolina. The people of the State must expect the worst invasions of freedom and rights. After the arrival of the papers last evening from St. Louis, the excitement somewhat quieted down.

The First Fruits of Secession.

The Cumberland (Md.) Telegraph says:

We are gathering the first fruits of Secession. Can any man look at them without a feeling of indignation at those subverters of our Government, who for their own selfish ends, have destroyed our peace and happiness? Six months ago our persons and property were safe; now we are compelled to arm in self-defense, while privation and want, in all probability, may cause our country to swarm with bands of desperate men, rendered lawless by the destitution of their families. The laborer is out of employment, the merchant sits idle in his counting-room, our mining interests are completely prostrated, and in a short time our railroad may be compelled to suspend its operations, and our canal become useless.

Who has brought this ruin upon us?—Not the Government of the United States, but those who have endeavored to subvert that Government. Upon them rests the fearful responsibility of the slaughter, ruin and devastation that may ensue. Let the people hold them in right reckoning.

Nearly 500 Balls in a Minute

An instrument of death has been invented and was exhibited in New York on Friday, which is intended to throw an uninterrupted stream of 480 balls per minute.—The machine experimented with yesterday consists of a gun barrel about three feet long, at the breech of which is attached a flange or balance wheel. The balls are thrown into this wheel, pass into the gun barrel and out at the muzzle with a speed and force proportionate to the number of revolutions of the wheel; the former, however, being limited, from natural causes, to about 480 balls.

Rapid motion being given the flange or balance wheel by means of a combination of gear wheels; the motive power being applied at a large fly wheel which is operated by six men at cranks. The gun was stationed at the foot of Thirty-third street, North River, and a target was placed at a distance of 50 yards. Most of the balls took effect in the target, passing through three thicknesses of boards. The gun was afterwards raised to an elevation of thirty degrees and pointed across the river where the shower of balls was seen dropping into the water of the opposite shore, a distance of about one mile.

The machine operates with but little noise, other than the hum of the wheels and the clank of the balls as they pass into the gun barrel. This small one is chiefly intended for street firing or close action.

A thirty two pounder has also been completed, which can be driven by steam, upon the same principle.

An effort will be made to induce the Government to patronize this new invention, and, it is said, Mr. McLeod Murphy intends taking one for his regiment.

It is reported that the drawings of a machine for making musket balls, in use in the Watervleit Arsenal, New York, were some time since handed over to an experienced workmen in Troy, to enable him to make a similar machine on an order of an individual in New York. Upon inquiry of Major Mordecai, he justified his own conduct in the matter by saying that he delivered the model and drawings upon the order of the Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd. The mechanic was at once arrested and the machine seized. It has since been completed and is now in possession of the government.—There are but two of these machines in the United States, and they are capable of producing forty thousand musket balls each, every twenty-four hours.

A mid-wife in Leicester, England, convicted of procuring an abortion, has been sentenced to be hung.

After Prayers Look Out.

The Indianapolis Journal reports the following in the proceedings of the great Union meeting—The fighting meeting—in that city, on Saturday last:

We cannot resist giving an anecdote related by Mr. Newcomb, as illustrating the difference between the two sections of the country. During the past winter, Robinson, of R. I. was unfortunate enough to form the acquaintance of Wigfall, of Texas. Wigfall was blustering away in his usual windy style, about what the South was going to do in the event of war. Robinson listened until he had finished, and then replied, "Mr. Wigfall, you don't understand our people, if you accuse us of cowardice. You are mistaken. You of the South talk big—then you take a drink—then put in more big talk—then take a drink. We Yankees don't operate that way. We sit down and calculate the cost, and what is to be gained before going into anything. Having made up our minds, we say 'let us pray,' and after praying look out for hell!"

Degrees of Southern Courage.

Col. Ormsby, of Vevay, Ind., has received the following letter from a friend in Pittsburg:

An engineer came up here from New Orleans and relates the following: A good many Southern fire-eaters were on the boat, and while coming up the Mississippi they boasted loudly that the Southern man could easily whip six Northerners. When the boat reached Cairo, they came to the conclusion that three of those fierce looking Illinois chaps would be enough at one time. Finally, while coming by rail through Indiana, the cars passed an encampment, where the Hoosiers, about six feet three in height, were building common board tents. These men would reach down and with ease shoulder a bundle of boards, (about as much as a jackass could carry,) and then trot off with them. The engineer quietly touched one of the Southerners on the shoulder and asked, "What do you think now?" He replied, "I would hate to be the fellow to attack one of them."

The Louisville Journal tells a good story of Vice President Breckinridge. He was making a speech at Bowling Green, the other day, in which he assailed the Republicans, and drew a glowing picture of the evils of the country. Pausing a moment, he then exclaimed, "And who is guilty of bringing about this terrible condition of affairs?" This interrogatory was answered by three of the most respectable citizens present, who rose and said: "Warren county charges you with it!" Whether Mr. Breckinridge continued his speech, we are not informed.

While the rebels confined themselves to robbing the government, all went merry as a marriage bell; but when they fell to robbing each other, we must conclude that there is a scrow loose in the secession machine. The rumor comes to us that Major Rhett, of South Carolina, Paymaster of the Confederate army, has been practicing a bit of "secession" on his own hook, by mysteriously disappearing with \$40,000 of the public funds in his pocket. Had we not been taught from childhood that Southern gentlemen were the "soul of honor," we should be disposed to suspect that there was something "rotten in Denmark."

There is a probability that a majority of the companies now in Camp Taylor, and not yet mustered, will enlist for three years. A large number have already signified their willingness. There is no probability that it will be necessary to serve for that length of time, so that it amounts to the same thing as enlisting for the war.